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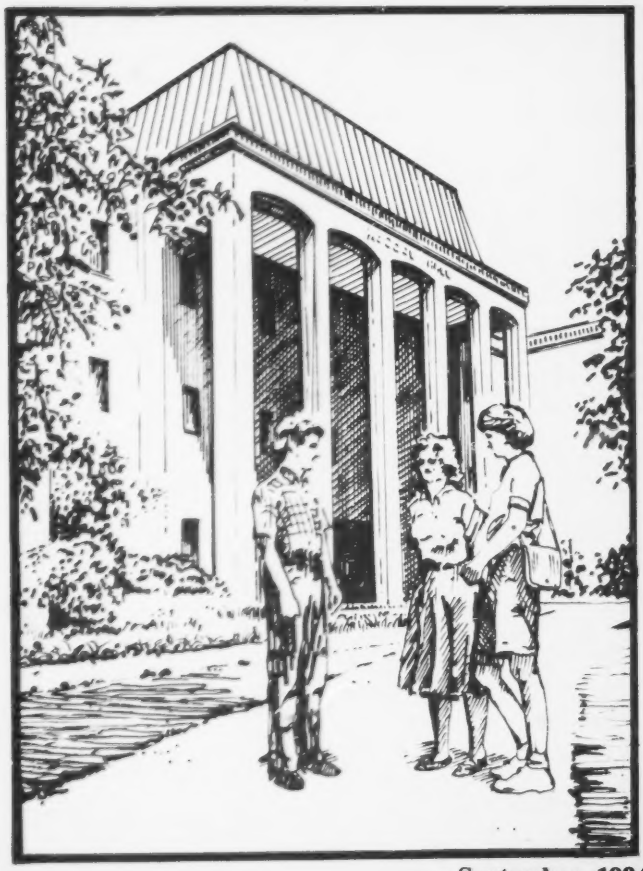
MISSISSIPPI BUSINESS REVIEW



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The majority of our readership is businessmen and this is the essential parameter used in evaluating articles for publication. Specifically, the article can be related to any subject in Business and Economics. It may be a presentation of results of a study by the author, a well supported opinion on a current topic or an application of some theoretical aspect of business or economics that might be applicable to the businessman. The article should be well supported, and should avoid an overly technical presentation.

The article should run 14 to 16 double spaced, typewritten pages with a 72 space line. Maximum length for one part articles should be approximately 6000 words or 24 double spaced typewritten pages with a 72 space line. Longer articles will have to be condensed or considered as a multi-part series.

Photographic illustrations should be glossy prints of sufficient size, contrast and quality for reproduction. Graphs, tables and drawings may be submitted in rough form. However, should the article be accepted the author should furnish us with finished, camera-ready illustrations.

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The Management Accountant and Social Responsibility Disclosures

By
E.L. Schafer
and M.R. Mathews

INTRODUCTION

The concept of "social responsibility accounting" or "accounting for social responsibility by corporations" is not new. The Ernst and Ernst surveys (1973-78) of corporate reports produced by Fortune 500 companies, the extracts from a number of reports given by Epstein, Flamholtz and McDonough (1976) and the examples used by Preston (1981) indicate a steady and growing development of this type of disclosure.

A number of authors have attempted to go beyond an examination of what is currently disclosed and provide a theoretical framework. These include Bauer and Fenn (1973) and Ramanathan (1976). This framework would assist in evaluating existing disclosures and in providing additional information for a variety of audiences, including management accountants.

Barnett and Caldwell (1974) showed that management accountants responding to their survey instrument were favorably disposed towards the production of social responsibility data for internal use.

The objective of this short article is to show that there are good reasons for having management accountants involved in designing, recording, measuring and reporting systems for social responsibility accounting. These include the effect which social responsibility accounting (SRA) may have on strategic and operational planning procedures, control systems, performance measurements and the value of the firm.

SRA may be defined as-

> voluntary disclosure of information, both qualitative and quantitative, made by organizations to inform or influence a range of audiences. The quantitative disclosures may be in financial or non-financial terms.

THE ROLE OF MANAGEMENT ACCOUNTING AND SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY DISCLOSURES

A number of the authors cited have also indicated the need for a management accounting input to the development of social responsibility disclosures.

Ramanathan (1976) comments that:

> *To the extent that a firm's social impacts are not subjected to formal measurement process, these aspects are not likely to enter into the firm's planning decisions or performance evaluation.* (p. 516)

Epstein, Flamholtz and McDonough (1976) argue that a larger number of reports are produced for internal use than the public is aware of, because many are not issued for external consumption. The public is left with an impression that corporations only use social reporting for external purposes (p. 28).

Although these references suggest that the authors have a firm basis for their statement about relative emphasis of internal and external reporting, in conclusion they say-

> *We need to know more about:*
> *(4) the extent to which corporations are using accounting for social performance for decision making and performance evaluation at different levels in the organization, including the evaluation of (a) individuals, (b) divisions and (c) the corporation as a whole.* (p. 35)

It will be argued in this paper that management accountants need to be involved in social responsibility disclosures, whether they are intended for internal or external consumption.

In a relatively recent article, Preston (1981) concentrates on directions for development in corporate social reporting. He suggests that -

> *(1) the value of a corporate social reporting activity depends upon its usefulness to* ***management;*** *and*
>
> *(2) there are available techniques for developing social performance information that will have continuing managerial usefulness over time.* (p. 262)
>
> (original emphasis)

Having established that a number of noted writers in the field of SRA are equally as concerned with the internal reporting of social responsibility date, as they are with external reporting, we shall consider these internal aspects in more detail.

STRATEGIC AND OPERATIONAL PLANNING PROCEDURES

Senior management should be responsible for major and far reaching actions in respect of strategic planning. Objectives which may be adopted at this level are translated into strategic plans of a broad nature. Examples might be "to move into international marketing" to "retrench plant X" or to "cease manufacture of product Z". Once the strategic decision has been taken the operational planning procedures will tend to fill in the details and operationlize the strategic decision.

The same procedure should be adopted in respect of social responsibility disclosures, whether destined for ultimate consumption outside the organization or for use as an internal report. Examples of strategic decisions applied to social responsibility matters might be expressed as "to improve our accident record" or "to have a particular change in the hiring record for minorities" or "to have a less damaging effect on the environment". In any event it is extremely important that senior management should be seen to have instigated the process. This will ensure that policies on SRA disclosures have an opportunity to proceed to the operational phase. This process is shown in exhibit 1.

EXHIBIT 1 The Relationship between strategic and operational planning for social disclosures. (partial only)

I OBJECTIVES
-examples-
- i. organizational survival.
- ii. maximization of long term returns to shareholders.
- iii. satisfying returns to all parties involved in the enterprise.

converted by top management into

II STRATEGIC PLANNING-by senior management
-examples-
- i. to improve our safety record.
- ii. to operate with less environmental impact.
- iii. to generate a better relationship within our community.

reduced to targets for:

III OPERATIONAL PLANNING-by lower levels of management.
-examples-
- i. to develop areas and measures through which safety performance may be improved; these include records, education, performance charts, and departmental measures.

To operationalize a decision to utilize social responsibility disclosures will require management to set general areas within which to operate. After this, specific planning measures must be generated within these areas. A limited number of suggested areas and measures are given below.

Areas	**Planning Measures**
1. Environmental Protection	i. Liquid, solid, gaseous, discharge in physical measures such as lbs. and gals.
	ii. specific measures of particular materials-parts per million (ppm) of toxic gases for example

2. Product Utility /Reliability	i. Number of complaints from customers. ii. Reactions from consumer bodies. iii. Reports from independent consultants.
3. Energy Efficiency	i. Cost of Energy used. ii. Specific measures of energy used in physical terms for particular areas. iii. Cost of energy per unit of output. iv. Energy used to output.ratio in specific plants and cost centers.
4. Productivity per unit of individual employee or plant time	i. Physical output in terms of process time. ii. Physical output in terms of employee time.
5. Employee/Employer Relations (Unions where applicable)	i. Official disputes as a proportion of normal working time. ii. Unofficial disputes as a proportion of normal working time. iii. Use of agreed grievance procedures by employees.
6. Employee conditions/safety management	i. Lost time accidents involving serious injury. ii. time lost through minor accidents, analyzed by plant, division, etc.
7. Research and Development	i. Number of patents held. ii. Number of active researchers. iii. Number of projects at various specified stages of development.
8. Community Activity	i. Specific measures of community service-scholarships, loans, provision of equipment and personnel, sponsorships etc.
9. Minority Employment	i. Employment at different levels within the organization. ii. Comparison with previous employment records and those of other organizations.

The areas and measures listed above are only a sample of those from which operational management might choose a final regime. Each organization would have to develop specific, as well as general, planning measures, to deal with problems within identified areas. The sequence of strategic planning decision, followed by operational planning and action, leads naturally to the use of these measures for control purposes.

CONTROL SYSTEMS

The use of budgetary control systems must be acknowledged as a characteristic of the modern organization. The principles of these systems may be applied to the social responsibility measures discussed above. The operational planning process outlined in the previous section would be applied to division, departments, and sections and leads logically to the development of budgets for social measures as well as for physical and financial quantities. Thus, it is possible to budget for an accident record or a particular level of injuries in much the same ways as for any other operational input or output. Another example might be a budgeted improvement in environmental impact by reducing the discharge of a particular pollutant- even where the present output is below required (statutory) levels.

Budgets developed in the manner described may be flexed in the usual way to allow for activity levels above or below those originally envisaged. Furthermore, using a system of planning budgets will ensure that an appropriate record system is set up and maintained, since operational management will need to show compliance with the budget. Once the fixed (planning) budget is adjusted for actual activity (flexed) a comparison of budgeted and actual results is possible. The variances developed as a result of this comparison have the same strengths and weaknesses as control devices as those developed from physical and monetary measurements and the variances from budgeted safety or environmental impact performance must be investigated if outside significance limits. The development of variances may have particular importance for the measurment of divisional performance.

DIVISIONAL PERFORMANCE MEASUREMENT

The measurement of divisional performance and the subsequent control of divisional management from a central position are acknowledged to be difficult problems. Divisional management has been assessed by means of highly condensed financial aggregates such as return on capital employed (ROCE). However, undue reliance upon this type of measure can lead to dysfunctional actions in terms of overall corporate performance. A number of undesirable practices may result, including a reduction in the level of maintenance and research and development, the sale of currently unused assets, and sometimes managerial decisions which lead to higher output in the short term. These may produce a

disaffected workforce and industrial disputes in the longer term.

The use of social responsibility accounting measures in divisional performance measurement may help to overcome the limitations of ROCE (or similar financial measures such as R.I.). The package developed might include measures of employee morale (turnover of personnel) as well as research and development, safety, and environmental impact (measures of discharges). These would, of course, be in addition to the more traditional financially based measures.

The evaluation of divisional performance would then be seen by the management concerned as balanced and aimed at the longer term, in which case many of the dysfunctional consequences of unidimensional measures may be avoided.

The usefulness of social responsibility accounting systems, designed and operated by management accountants, for control and performance evaluation, is probably a sufficient reason for their introduction. However, if further support is needed we can turn to the valuation of the firm and the efficient market hypothesis.

THE VALUE OF THE FIRM-THE EFFICIENT MARKET HYPOTHESIS

The Efficient Market Hypothesis (EMH) indicates that all available information about an organization may be impounded into the stock price. Consequently, it is not possible to obtain abnormal returns on stock prices taking the market as a whole. This means that although financial accounting reports are important declarations of stewardship, they do not have the sole impact on share prices because the information contained in the accounts has already been allowed for.

Management may be able to influence the market reaction to the companies stock by means of press releases, interviews, and other forms of media intervention. These would include the release of favorable social responsibility disclosures. In this way the production of social reports is calculated to influence market opinion (Spicer 1978, Stevens, 1982). However, if we take the strong view of the EMH all information, published or not, is going to be impounded by the market. This means that unfavorable social responsibility measures, which would often not be disclosed, would still have an effect on the market performance of stock. This feature of the EMH can be turned to advantage in that any management endeavors to set down operational strategies for social responsibility disclosures will be recognized even **though no formal external reporting systems are intended.**

It is argued that there is a nexus between management performance and share price whether or not this is desired by management and management accountants. The only way to turn this into a positive factor is to demonstrate managements concern for all aspects of organization performance; personnel, environment, community, and product, as well as short term financial actions. This is best achieved through a social responsibility accounting system including objectives, strategies, standards, budgets, performance measurement and variance analysis, and divisional performance measurements.

CONCLUSION

This short article has examined the issue of SRA from the management accounting point of view. This contrasts with the usual financial accounting perspective.

A number of authorities within the SRA literature have indicated the importance of management accounting to the development of the area. However, there is some doubt about how much SRA is done for management and not disclosed in accounting reports.

It has been suggested above that management accountants should take an active role in developing objectives, strategic and operational policies and standards for SRA. This would enable budgetary control systems and variance analysis to be used to ensure adherence to previously agreed standards in the areas normally included in SRA. In particular those connected with employees, safety, product improvement, community relationships, energy usage and environmental impact. An additional benefit could come from a more balanced system of divisional performance evaluation for segregated management structures.

A final argument in favor of management accountants setting up and controlling SRA systems is the EMH. If the semi-strong or strong form is accepted this would ensure that all management actions are impounded in the market price of the stock. Management accountants would be able to have a direct impact on stock prices through the way in which the SRA system is operated.

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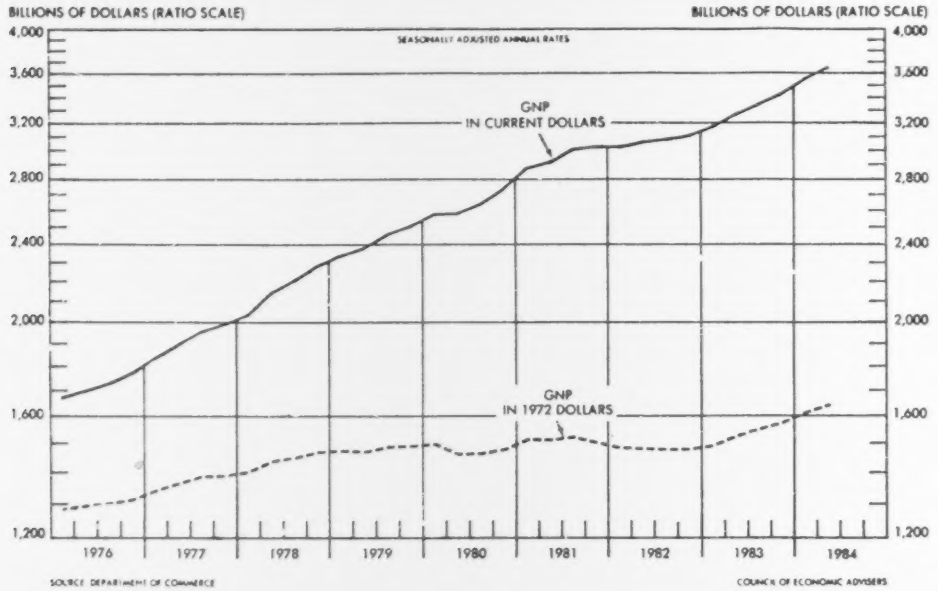
NEW AND EXPANDED INDUSTRY

Town Firm Product	No. of Employees
NEW	
Amory	
Weyerhauser Co.	
Wood chips	25
Grenada	
Georgia-Pacific Corp.	
Oriented strandboard	150
Olive Branch	
Menasha Corp.	
Corrugated containers	30
Schlater	
Dewitt Corp.	
Catfish processing	100
Shaw	
Prime Source, Inc.	
Color decals for industry & screen printing	40
Yellow Creek Port	
Merchants Grain Co., Inc.	
Grain distributing	5
EXPANDED	
Brandon	
Metal Textile, Inc.	
Household Cleaning Pads	80
Clinton	
Gulf State Canner, Inc.	
Blow molding of 2 liter plastic bottles	35
Greenwood	
CAE Plastics	18
Laurel	
Howard Industries	
Transformers	500
Howse Implements	
Rotary Cutters/Universal Joints	30
Thermo-Kool	
Walk-in coolers & freezers/refrigerators sytems	40
Olive Branch	
Bozof-Meador Co.	
Boat seats	35
Pontotoc	
Landmark Co.	
Furniture	10

Gross National Product

According to revised estimates for the second quarter of 1984, gross national product rose $94.8 billion or 11.1 percent, both at annual rates. Real output (GNP adjusted for price changes) rose 7.6 percent (annual rate) and the implicit price deflator rose 3.2 percent (annual rate).



[Billions of current dollars; quarterly data as seasonally adjusted annual rates]

Period	Gross national product	Personal consumption expenditures	Gross private domestic investment	Exports and imports of goods and services			Government purchases of goods and services					Final sales
				Net exports	Exports	Imports	Total	Federal			State and local	
								Total	National defense	Non-defense		
1972	1,185.9	737.1	195.0	0.7	77.5	76.7	253.1	101.7	73.1	28.5	151.4	1,175.7
1973	1,326.4	812.0	229.8	14.2	109.6	95.4	270.4	102.0	72.8	29.1	168.5	1,307.9
1974	1,434.2	888.1	228.7	13.4	146.2	132.8	304.1	111.0	77.0	33.9	193.1	1,420.1
1975	1,549.2	976.4	206.1	26.8	154.9	128.1	339.9	122.7	83.0	39.7	217.2	1,556.1
1976	1,718.0	1,084.3	257.9	13.8	170.9	157.1	362.1	129.2	86.0	43.2	232.9	1,706.2
1977	1,918.3	1,204.4	324.1	−4.0	182.7	186.7	393.8	143.4	92.8	50.6	250.4	1,895.3
1978	2,163.9	1,346.5	386.6	−1.1	218.7	219.8	431.9	153.6	100.3	53.3	278.3	2,137.4
1979	2,417.8	1,507.2	423.0	13.2	281.4	268.1	474.4	168.3	111.8	56.5	306.0	2,403.5
1980	2,631.7	1,668.1	401.9	23.9	338.8	314.8	537.8	197.0	131.2	65.9	340.8	2,641.5
1981	2,957.8	1,849.1	484.2	28.0	369.9	341.9	596.5	228.9	153.7	75.2	367.6	2,931.7
1982	3,069.3	1,984.9	414.9	19.0	348.4	329.4	650.5	258.9	179.5	79.4	391.5	3,095.4
1983	3,304.8	2,155.9	471.6	−8.3	336.2	344.4	685.5	269.7	200.5	69.3	415.8	3,318.3
1982: I	3,026.0	1,931.3	436.2	27.7	359.4	331.7	630.9	249.8	168.4	81.4	381.1	3,043.1
II	3,061.2	1,960.9	431.2	35.5	368.3	330.8	633.7	245.0	175.3	69.7	388.7	3,072.1
III	3,080.1	2,001.3	415.9	6.6	346.3	339.7	656.3	261.6	183.3	78.2	394.7	3,095.5
IV	3,109.6	2,046.1	376.2	6.3	321.7	315.4	681.0	279.4	191.0	88.4	401.6	3,170.8
1983: I	3,173.8	2,070.4	405.0	19.6	328.5	308.9	678.8	273.0	194.7	78.3	405.8	3,216.8
II	3,267.0	2,141.6	449.6	−6.5	328.1	334.5	682.2	270.5	199.3	71.3	411.6	3,286.4
III	3,346.6	2,181.4	491.9	−16.4	342.0	358.4	689.8	269.2	200.9	68.3	420.6	3,350.9
IV	3,431.7	2,230.2	540.0	−29.8	346.1	375.9	691.4	266.3	207.2	59.1	425.1	3,419.0
1984: I	3,553.3	2,276.5	623.8	−51.5	358.9	410.4	704.4	267.6	213.4	54.2	436.8	3,479.5
II[r]	3,648.1	2,329.5	626.4	−54.6	368.9	421.6	746.8	299.3	221.2	78.1	447.5	3,599.6

NOTE.—Series beginning 1981 are as revised in July issue of *Economic Indicators*.

SOURCE: Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis.

Mississippi Agriculture Report
July, 1984

The July 15, 1984 Index of Prices Received by Mississippi Farmers for all commodities was down 3 points, (2 percent) at 118 percent of its January-December 1977 average.

Decreases in cotton and soybean prices were responsible for the 8 point (7 percent) decline in the All Crops Index leaving it at 105 percent of its January-December 1977 average.

Increases in broiler, and egg and milk prices were responsible for the 2 point (1 percent) rise in the Livestock Products Index leaving it at 136 percent of its January-December 1977 average.

The July ratio of prices received by Mississippi farmers to U.S. prices paid was 71 percent of its January-December 1977 average. The Index of Prices Paid by Farmers for Commodities, Services, Interest, Taxes and Farm Wage Rates for July was 166, unchanged from mid-June.

PRICES RECEIVED AND PAID BY FARMERS--MISSISSIPPI

COMMODITY	UNIT	Jul 15 1983	Jun 15 1984 3/	Jul 15 1984
		Dollars		
PRICES RECEIVED				
Rice 4/	Cwt.	7.95	8.20	8.19
Sweet potatoes	Cwt.	7/	7/	7/
Soybeans	Bu.	6.89	7.64	6.78
Cotton	Lb.	.612	.671	.631
Cottonseed	Ton	7/	7/	7/
Hogs 4/	Cwt.	43.40	49.00	52.20
Cows	Cwt.	37.80	36.40	35.50
Steers & Heifers	Cwt.	54.40	53.00	53.80
Beef Cattle	Cwt.	44.00	42.00	41.50
Calves	Cwt.	56.90	52.50	50.70
Milk Cows 1/	Head	1,030.00	6/	840.00
All Milk, Whsl.	Cwt.	14.10	13.80	13.90
Fluid	Cwt.	14.20	13.90	--
Mfg.	Cwt.	12.50	11.90	--
Comm. Broilers 2/	Lbs.	.310	.340	.365
Eggs	Doz.	.484	.530	.571
PRICES PAID FOR FEED				
Hog Feed,				
14-18% Protein	Cwt.	12.00	12.50	12.50
Beef Cattle Concentrate,				
32-36% Protein	Cwt.	11.00	14.50	12.50
Cottonseed Meal,				
41% Protein	Cwt.	12.00	15.00	15.00
Soybean Meal,				
44% Protein	Cwt.	12.50	14.00	13.50
Dairy Feed,				
16% Protein	Ton	180.00	189.00	195.00
Chick Starter	Ton	186.00	194.00	191.00
Laying Feed	Ton	157.00	175.00	168.00
Broiler Grower	Ton	180.00	190.00	188.00

1/ Animals sold for dairy herd replacement only. 2/ Liveweight equivalent. 3/ Prices for rice, milk, soybeans, cotton and livestock relate to the average prices for all sales during the month. 4/ U.S. Price. 5/ Market (table) eggs, including eggs sold retail by producers. 6/ Prices published January, April, July and October, 7/ Insufficient sales

SOURCE: Mississippi Crop and Livestock Reporting Service, Mississippi Department of Agriculture and Commerce.

GENERAL FUND
Comparing July 1, 1983-July 31, 1984

	July 1984	July 1983
Sales Tax	$52,855,891(1)	$40,579,607
Use & Wholesale Compensating Tax	6,639,175(2)	8,602,531
Individual Income Tax	14,709,033	21,368,704
Corporate Tax	7,333,956	2,531,913
Tobacco Tax	2,374,109	2,342,197
ABC Division	2,379,080	2,921,061
Beer & Wine Tax	2,220,592	2,055,902
Oil Severance Tax	3,117,350	4,311,786
Estate Tax	787,231	613,583
Statewide Privilege Tax	358	1,912
Installment Loan Tax	427,932	358,827
Gas Severance Tax	2,103,281	3,668,302
Insurance Premium Tax	1,245,353	1,500,000
Auto Tag Fees	305,526	328,863
Auto Privilege Tax	184,501	245,245
Title Fees	118,177	108,742
Petroleum Tax	426,418	393,165
Admission Tax	22,994	16,862
Timber Severance Tax	---	43,569
Slot Vending Tax	7,609	2,799
Pulpwood Scaling Fees	9,900	9,761
Fire Marshal Fees	355	759
Freeport Warehouse Tax	10	--
Aircraft Registration Fees	255	168
Int. on Direct Deposits	43,489	49,862
Tax Commission Transfer to Gen. Fund	$ 97,312,576	$ 92,056,121
Tax Comm. Special Fund Transfers	68,289,645	50,167,790
Tax Commission Total Transfers	$165,602,221	$142,223,911

(1) 2% Discount allowed and not included-$664,017

(2) 2% Discount allowed and not included-$ 49,927

Tax Commission Cash Balance July 31, 1984-$13,588,023

Tax Commission Cash Balance July 31, 1983-$19,941,098

COLLECTIONS
With July 1, 1982-July 31, 1983

7/1/83 to 7/31/84	7/1/82 to 7/31/83	Increase or Decrease over Prior Year	
		Amount	Percent
$52,855,891 (1)	$40,579,607	$12,276,284	30.25
6,639,175 (2)	8,602,531	(1,963,356)	(22.82)
14,709,033	21,368,704	(6,659,671)	(31.17)
7,333,956	2,531,913	4,802,043	189.66
2,374,109	2,342,197	31,912	1.36
2,379,080	2,921,061	(541,981)	(18.55)
2,220,592	2,055,902	164,690	8.01
3,117,350	4,311,786	(1,194,436)	(27.70)
787,231	613,583	173,648	28.30
358	1,912	(1,554)	(81.28)
427,932	358,827	69,105	19.26
2,103,281	3,668,302	(1,565,021)	(42.66)
1,245,353	1,500,000	(254,647)	(16.98)
305,525	328,863	(23,337)	(7.10)
184,501	245,245	(60,744)	(24.77)
118,177	108,742	9,435	8.68
426,418	393,165	33,253	8.46
22,994	16,862	6,132	36.37
--	43,569	(43,569)	--
7,609	2,799	4,810	171.85
9,900	9,761	139	1.42
355	759	(404)	(53.23)
10	--	10	--
255	168	87	51.79
43,489	49,862	(6,373)	(12.78)
$97,312,576	$92,056,121	$5,256,455	5.71
68,289,645	50,167,790	18,121,855	36.12
$165,602,221	$142,223,911	$23,378,310	16.44

(1) 2% Discount allowed and not included-$664,017

(2) 2% Discount allowed and not included-$ 49,927

•Collections reflect five quarters in FY 1983 and four quarters in FY 1984.

Food Stamp Participation By County, July, 1984

SOURCE: State Welfare Department

County	Number of Households[2] (Average Allotment $130.74)	Number of Persons[3] (Average Allotment $41.59)	Coupon Value[4] (Average Per Meal[1] $.46)
Adams	2,761	7,933	357,959
Alcorn	2,070	5,114	206,692
Amite	824	2,868	105,462
Attala	1,644	4,943	191,945
Benton	722	2,466	95,791
Bolivar	4,109	15,639	624,489
Calhoun	964	2,574	96,157
Carroll	808	2,426	90,520
Chickasaw	979	2,700	129,322
Choctaw	665	1,867	71,366
Claiborne	1,175	3,837	165,404
Clark	1,111	3,053	115,872
Clay	1,504	4,666	204,892
Coahoma	3,631	13,029	534,997
Copiah	1,855	5,933	244,873
Covington	1,121	3,613	142,424
DeSoto	1,820	6,214	242,422
Forrest	4,141	11,343	515,917
Franklin	813	2,288	93,347
George	1,198	3,603	160,927
Greene	937	2,845	126,135
Grenada	1,102	3,426	134,025
Hancock	1,688	4,735	219,601
Harrison	6,000	18,401	841,472
Hinds	13,563	40,999	1,892,502
Holmes	3,316	11,094	474,517
Humphreys	1,171	4,545	169,341
Issaquena	213	847	29,901
Itawamba	759	1,794	62,854
Jackson	4,873	15,488	784,897
Jasper	1,212	3,927	147,506
Jefferson	904	2,938	111,097
Jeff Davis	1,338	4,151	168,213
Jones	2,879	8,167	322,931
Kemper	706	2,335	86,922
Lafayette	1,063	3,110	121,361
Lamar	1,567	4,460	197,841
Lauderdale	3,908	11,542	494,017
Lawrence	820	2,374	95,040
Leake	1,735	4,912	196,161
Lee	2,041	5,342	216,984
Leflore	3,050	11,019	439,844
Lincoln	2,052	6,099	253,412
Lowndes	2,649	8,697	361,175
Madison	3,379	11,876	510,503
Marion	1,652	5,253	225,020
Marshall	2,817	9,496	382,873
Monroe	1,895	5,763	226,937
Montgomery	1,316	3,611	136,499
Neshoba	1,501	4,265	157,367
Newton	1,186	3,339	124,717
Noxubee	1,581	5,494	216,912
Oktibbeha	1,920	5,974	256,243
Panola	2,392	8,825	350,021
Pearl River	1,910	5,437	235,304
Perry	1,041	2,895	119,930
Pike	2,455	7,496	317,630
Pontotoc	1,071	2,560	92,536
Prentiss	1,193	3,089	115,281
Quitman	1,242	4,714	178,477
Rankin	1,995	5,981	244,855
Scott	1,486	4,549	175,470
Sharkey	892	3,672	135,051
Simpson	1,312	3,795	147,908
Smith	801	2,344	83,108
Stone	673	2,138	92,935
Sunflower	2,551	10,497	394,817
Tallahatchie	1,764	6,936	261,763
Tate	1,388	4,288	162,771
Tippah	1,304	3,603	135,465
Tishomingo	1,035	2,488	98,406
Tunica	1,280	4,954	193,016
Union	1,066	2,851	99,352
Walthall	1,141	3,870	156,588
Warren	2,869	8,482	381,786
Washington	5,940	20,981	900,166
Wayne	1,736	5,265	220,825
Webster	681	1,752	68,058
Wilkinson	1,071	3,333	129,493
Winston	1,713	5,064	195,607
Yalobusha	952	2,627	101,754
Yazoo	2,682	8,873	351,462
State Total	158,344	497,776	20,702,265

[1]Meals are on a state-wide basis and is computed on an average 30 day month and 3 meals per day for a total of 90 meals in one month.
[2]Average Allotment for Households is determined by dividing state total by number of state total of households.
[3]Average Allotment for Persons is determined by dividing state total by total number of person.
[4]Average per meal is determined by dividing the average allotment per person ($41.59) by total number of average meals a month (90)

Producer Price Indexes--July 1984

The Producer Price Index for Finished Goods moved up 0.3 percent on a seasonally adjusted basis from June to July, the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the U.S. Department of Labor reported today. The index had shown little or no change in any of the previous 3 months. After rising moderately in May and June, prices received by producers of intermediate goods declined 0.2 percent in July. Crude material prices edged up 0.1 percent, following substantial decreases in the preceding 2 months. (See table A).

A rise in consumer food prices which had fallen throughout the second quarter, was primarily responsible for the July upturn in the Finished Goods Price Index. In contrast, the index for finished energy goods dropped much more than in June. Prices for finished goods other than foods and energy continued to increase slightly.

Before seasonal adjustment, the Producer Price Index for finished Goods increased 0.5 percent to 292.6 (1967 = 100). From July 1983 to July 1984, the Finished Goods Price Index rose 2.4 percent. During the same period, prices for finished consumer foods advanced 5.7 percent, the index for finished energy goods fell 4.3 percent, finished consumer goods other than foods and energy increased 2.5 percent, and prices received by captial equipment manufacturers rose 2.6 percent. The index for intermediate goods climbed 2.8 percent in the 12 months ended in July 1984, and crude material prices were up 4.3 percent.

Percent changes from preceding month in selected stage-of-processing price indexes, seasonally adjusted*

	Finished goods			Intermediate goods			Crude goods		
Month	Total	Consumer foods	Other	Total	Foods and feeds 1	Other	Total	Foodstuffs and feedstuffs	Other
July 1983	0	-0.5	0.2	0.3	-0.2	0.3	-1.0	-2.1	0.2
Aug.	.4	.3	.3	.4	3.0	.3	2.2	4.1	.3
Sept	.1	.7	-.1	.6	4.8	.4	1.2	1.7	.5
Oct.	.2	1.0	-.1	.3	-1.1	.3	.1	.8	-.6
Nov.	-.1	-.3	.1	.1	.2	.1	.1	.4	.5
Dec.	.2	.7	0	.2	-.4	.2	1.0	1.5	.3
Jan. 1984	.6	2.6	0	0	1.3	-.1	.7	2.2	-.9
Feb.	.4	.6	.3	.2	-1.8	.3	-1.5	-3.1	.3
Mar.	r.4	r.7	r.3	.5	r1.3	r.5	r1.9	r4.0	r-.5
Apr.	r.1	r-.5	r.3	r0	r.2	r0	r.1	r-.9	1.3
May	0	-1.2	.3	.3	-.3	.3	-.9	-2.7	1.1
June	0	-.6	.2	.4	-.9	.5	-1.0	-2.3	.5
July	.3	1.4	-.1	-1.7	-.1	.1	.4	-.3	

1 Intermediate materials for food manufacturing and animal feeds.

* Some of the figures shown above may differ from those previously reported because data for March 1984 have been revised to reflect the availability of late reports and corrections by respondents.

r = revised.

SOURCE: U.S. Dept. of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Washington, D.C.

U.S. IMPORT AND EXPORT PRICE INDEXES
-SECOND QUARTER 1984-

Prices of both U.S. imports and exports of merchandise increased during the second quarter of 1984, the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the U.S. Department of Labor reported today. The U.S. Import Price Index was up 0.3 percent and the U.S. Export Price index rose 1.4 percent.

Import prices averaged higher in the second quarter as declines in indexes for crude materials, fuels and related products, and chemicals were offset by increases in food, beverages and tobacco, intermediate manufactured products, and machinery and transport equipment. The index for import prices, excluding fuels and related products, was up 0.5 percent during the second quarter.

The increase in export prices followed a 0.6 percent rise in the first quarter and was led by sharp gains in the indexes for food, up 3.2 percent, and crude materials, up 5.2 percent. Smaller price increases occurred in beverages and tobacco, fuels and related products, intermediate manufactured products, and machinery transport equipment. Prices declined, however, for exports of chemicals and miscellaneous manufactured products.

Percent change in export and import price indexes
-not seasonally adjusted-

Product category	June 1983 to Sept 1983	Sept 1983 to Dec 1983	Dec 1983 to March 1983	March 1983 to June 1984
All imports	-0.3	0.4	0.7r	0.3
Food	1.3	1.2	2.1r	1.0
Beverages and tobacco	-0.1	1.1	-0.1	0.6
Crude materials	n.a.	-1.4	4.7	-0.6
Fuels and related products	-0.1	-0.1	0.8r	-0.3
Chemicals	-2.2	1.7	1.6r	-0.4
Intermediate mfg. products	0.8	0.0	0.2	1.5
Machinery & transport equip.	-1.2	1.1	-0.1r	0.1
Misc. manufactured products	-0.2	-0.2	0.6	0.9
All imports, ex. fuels	-0.4	0.5	0.8r	0.5
All exports	n.a.	-0.5	0.6r	1.4
Food	7.6	-3.8	-2.4	3.2
Beverages and tobacco	0.0	1.5	0.1	0.3
Crude materials	14.5	-2.0	0.3r	5.2
Fuels and related products	n.a.	-0.8	-0.1	0.6
Chemicals	0.6	1.6	2.8	-1.7
Intermediate mfg. products	0.5	-0.8	1.0	0.3
Machinery & transport equip.	0.4	0.8	1.1	0.6
Misc. manufactured products	n.a.	0.2.	0.4	-0.2

r = revised to reflect late reports and corrections by respondents.
n.a. = not available.

SOURCE: **News**, U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Washington, D.C. 20212, August, 1984.

Sales Indicated By Sales Tax Collections During July, 1984 By County (000's)

Source: State Tax Commission

County	Total Sales Tax Collections	Indicated Sales
Adams	1,852	36,147
Alcorn	992	18,456
Amite	179	3,963
Attala	484	8,628
Benton	76	1,324
Bolivar	1,059	21,579
Calhoun	324	5,925
Carroll	115	2,216
Chickasaw	412	7,733
Choctaw	127	2,412
Claiborne	235	8,212
Clarke	284	5,970
Clay	403	7,882
Coahoma	1,075	20,004
Copiah	535	11,816
Covington	589	11,225
DeSoto	1,161	23,156
Forrest	3,159	59,204
Franklin	134	2,915
George	285	5,218
Greene	113	2,198
Grenada	829	17,457
Hancock	707	13,836
Harrison	6,105	114,302
Hinds	12,762	259,723
Holmes	405	7,806
Humphreys	315	6,191
Issaquena	7	161
Itawamba	268	5,842
Jackson	2,995	50,465
Jasper	352	6,892
Jefferson	88	1,698
Jeff Davis	256	4,958
Jones	2,747	52,678
Kemper	117	1,998
Lafayette	772	14,583
Lamar	522	9,442
Lauderdale	3,503	73,197
Lawrence	207	3,978
Leake	401	7,814
Lee	3,010	57,427
Leflore	1,444	27,160
Lincoln	985	19,464
Lowndes	2,254	43,184
Madison	1,229	26,328
Marion	780	13,863
Marshall	520	9,836
Monroe	943	18,711
Montgomery	86	1,632
Neshoba	574	10,741
Newton	426	8,542
Noxubee	217	3,888
Oktibbeha	825	14,726
Panola	774	14,747
Pearl River	831	15,728
Perry	236	7,431
Pike	1,377	27,281
Pontotoc	404	7,774
Prentiss	535	10,539
Quitman	198	3,868
Rankin	2,487	51,111
Scott	616	11,713
Sharkey	188	3,717
Simpson	569	11,235
Smith	190	3,778
Stone	255	4,698
Sunflower	745	15,037
Tallahatchie	327	6,285
Tate	477	9,621
Tippah	477	8,972
Tishomingo	422	8,003
Tunica	193	3,755
Union	546	10,128
Walthall	252	5,157
Warren	1,803	37,251
Washington	2,278	44,765
Wayne	523	9,573
Webster	203	3,681
Wilkinson	227	4,492
Winston	421	7,888
Yalobusha	276	4,952
Yazoo	781	17,891
State Total	83,149	1,669,712

Southeast Regional Economic Indicators

	NONFARM EMPLOYMENT thousands			UNEMPLOYMENT RATE percent			PLANE PASSENGER ARRIVALS thousands		
	June 1984	May 1984	Annual % Change	June 1984	May 1984	Annual% Change	June 1984	May 1984	Annual % Change
ALABAMA	1,361.2	1,348.8	+ 2	10.8	10.4	13.7	122.8	120.3	+ 23
Birmingham	344.2	342.5	+ 2	9.6	9.5	12.9	54.9	54.3	– 8
Huntsville	138.7	138.1	+ 4	8.4	8.1	10.3	26.1	26.0	+ 10
Mobile	149.7	147.4	+ 1	12.0	12.1	15.4	25.7	24.6	+ 4
Montgomery	110.4	109.6	+ 2	9.1	8.4	11.8	16.1	15.4	+ 0
FLORIDA	4,122.6	4,119.3	+ 6	6.6	6.1	8.8	2,198.7	2,296.4	+ 2
Daytona Beach	90.7	90.6	+ 5	5.4	4.8	7.6	20.8	22.4	– 4
Ft. Lauderdale	380.8	381.9	+ 4	5.3	5.0	7.5	215.8	233.6	+ 13
Jacksonville	323.6	324.0	+ 3	6.2	5.6	8.3	106.6	91.5	+ 15
Melbourne	125.5	124.9	+ 7	5.9	5.2	8.2	27.3	28.1	+ 12
Miami	749.8	750.3	+ 2	7.6	7.5	10.2	782.1	755.7	– 21
Orlando	360.6	360.8	+ 6	6.0	5.1	7.2	364.7	366.7	+ 10
Sarasota	82.7	83.6	+ 2	4.7	3.7	6.4	47.6	56.2	– 5
Tallahassee	78.8	79.7	+ 2	4.5	4.0	5.3	25.5	28.7	+ 2
Tampa-St. Pete	627.5	628.9	+ 3	5.5	5.1	7.5	319.2	566.9	+ 0
West Palm Beach	246.9	247.8	+ 6	7.0	6.2	9.3	289.0	146.6	+ 56
GEORGIA	2,410.2	2,386.9	+ 5	6.1	5.9	7.6	1,788.8	1,801.0	+ 6
Atlanta	1,126.3	1,115.2	+ 6	5.1	4.9	6.6	1,720.1	1,727.9	+ 6
Augusta	126.8	127.3	+ 0	7.0	7.0	9.3	16.2	15.7	+ 18
Columbus	84.8	84.1	+ 6	9.3	7.2	8.8	10.7	10.4	+ 24
Macon	103.3	102.7	+ 3	7.0	6.6	8.1	5.2	5.0	+ 3
Savannah	91.9	92.2	+ 3	7.2	7.4	8.7	36.5	42.0	+ 14
LOUISIANA	1,575.6	1,574.4	+ 1	9.4	8.9	12.5	345.5	329.9	+ 26
Baton Rouge	208.5	209.9	+ 2	8.2	7.3	10.8	29.1	28.0	+ 12
New Orleans	511.2	511.2	+ 1	8.5	8.1	10.9	316.4	301.9	+ 28
MISSISSIPPI	799.8	805.6	+ 1	10.5	9.5	13.9	37.4	35.2	– 5
Biloxi-Gulfport	62.9	63.3	+ 2	10.2	9.5	14.4	4.9	5.8	– 27
Jackson	147.9	148.0	+ 2	6.5	5.9	9.3	32.5	29.8	+ 0
TENNESSEE	1,827.3	1,811.9	+ 6	8.7	8.3	12.1	176.2	170.0	+ 7
Chattanooga	167.5	166.1	+ 2	8.3	8.0	10.3	21.1	17.9	+ 8
Knoxville	204.9	204.4	+ 2	8.1	7.7	11.4	40.7	39.6	+ 6
Nashville	396.6	394.4	+ 4	5.8	5.6	8.8	114.4	112.5	+ 7

	NONRESIDENTIAL BUILDING PERMITS Millions $, 12-mo. Rate			RESIDENTIAL SINGLE-FAMILY BUILDING PERMITS No. of units, 12-mo. Rate			RESIDENTIAL MULTI-FAMILY BUILDING PERMITS No. of units, 12-mo. Rate		
	June 1984	May 1984	Annual % Change	June 1984	May 1984	Annual% 1984	June 1984	May 1984	Annual % Change
ALABAMA	724.6	696.6	+ 96	8,165	8,100	+ 19	8,865	8,567	+ 58
Birmingham	226.1	228.2	+ 62	2,367	2,310	+ 59	1,276	1,246	+ 35
Huntsville	83.5	83.7	+ 70	1,296	1,291	– 6	3,434	3,405	+ 117
Mobile	213.1	185.1	+ 363	848	850	+ 2	1,110	846	+ 32
Montgomery	50.2	49.6	+ 74	-	-	-	-	-	-
FLORIDA	4,289.8	4,297.7	+ 19	104,523	105,117	+ 30	98,934	98,454	+ 49
Daytona Beach	89.5	93.1	+ 18	4,251	4,221	+ 39	1,618	1,506	+ 66
Ft. Lauderdale	366.1	400.9	+ 4	4,839	4,823	+ 52	9,572	8,975	+ 28
Jacksonville	235.8	232.7	– 29	5,721	5,822	+ 19	7,855	8,030	+ 102
Melbourne	171.4	153.0	+ 76	4,972	5,068	+ 54	3,427	3,427	+ 117
Miami	638.9	667.0	+ 25	6,614	6,436	+ 80	8,627	8,173	+ 24
Orlando	541.7	534.6	+ 20	13,057	13,264	+ 31	11,425	11,320	+ 138
Sarasota	88.5	89.3	+ 7	2,397	2,563	+ 7	2,075	2,048	+ 7
Tallahassee	53.6	52.3	+ 95	2,108	2,088	+ 19	752	791	– 41
Tampa-St. Pete	711.5	718.7	+ 22	17,732	17,541	+ 37	18,073	17,948	+ 61
West Palm Beach	385.8	271.4	+ 28	10,937	10,787	+ 51	9,139	9,345	+ 36
GEORGIA	1,632.1	1,563.0	+ 51	43,651	43,714	+ 23	27,480	26,747	+ 37
Atlanta	1,188.7	1,122.5	+ 54	30,524	30,499	+ 29	17,921	17,058	+ 68
Augusta	46.3	40.2	+ 20	2,832	2,833	+ 46	1,092	1,041	– 11
Columbus	41.4	44.0	+ 36	542	563	+ 12	744	973	+ 1
Macon	54.8	51.2	+ 74	-	-	-	-	-	-
Savannah	53.2	53.5	+ 18	-	-	-	-	-	-
LOUISIANA	1,165.0	1,188.0	+ 3	15,890	16,287	+ 3	17,695	17,889	+ 38
Baton Rouge	250.4	248.4	+ 10	3,232	3,369	– 3	4,885	4,620	+ 64
New Orleans	458.0	472.1	+ 11	6,714	6,717	+ 24	5,882	6,242	+ 15
MISSISSIPPI	243.3	226.6	+ 56	5,389	5,243	+ 23	5,825	5,837	+ 103
Biloxi-Gulfport	39.5	31.1	+ 85	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jackson	52.5	44.7	+ 40	1,234	1,186	+ 109	906	834	+ 88
TENNESSEE	843.8	851.4	+ 18	13,757	14,028	+ 19	23,078	21,746	+ 169
Chattanooga	66.1	65.5	+ 13	1,177	1,174	+ 27	963	959	+ 81
Knoxville	100.0	106.4	– 12	1,440	1,473	+ 14	818	804	+ 29
Nashville	319.6	306.2	+ 56	4,225	4,171	+ 27	11,578	10,778	+ 167

Notes: Labor Force data are from Bureau of Labor Statistics Reports supplied by state agencies. Plane Passenger Arrivals are collected from 26 airports. Building Permit data are supplied by the U.S. Bureau of the Census. Nonresidential data excludes the cost of construction for publicly owned buildings. The annual percent change calculation is based on the most recent month over prior year.

SOURCE: Federal Land Bank of Atlanta, Southeastern Economic Insight, September 1, 1984

STATE ECONOMIC INDICATORS

Indicator	July 1984[1]	June 1984[2]	July 1983[2]	Per Cent One Month Ago[3]	Change One Year Ago[3]
EMPLOYMENT, EARNINGS AND HOURS[4]					
Total Employment	961,900	956,900	940,900	0.5	2.2
Non-Ag Employment	794,800	800,400	788,200	—5.6	6.6
Mining	9,100	9,100	8,800	—0—	0.3
Contract Construction	33,500	33,300	33,500	0.2	—2.0
Manufacturing	210,900	210,800	205,600	—0.8	4.4
Transportation and Public Utilities	38,800	38,700	38,600	0.1	0.2
Wholesale and Retail Trade	170,300	170,100	165,800	0.2	4.5
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	34,600	34,700	34,100	—0.1	0.5
Service	125,900	127,900	125,600	—1.1	0.3
Government	172,600	176,800	174,100	—4.2	—1.5
Unemployment Rate (Per Cent Labor Force)	10.2	9.6	12.5	——	——
Average Weekly Earnings in Manufacturing (Dollars)	274.11	283.15	266.26	—3.2	2.9
Average Hourly Earnings in Manufacturing (Dollars)	6.87	6.94	6.69	—1.0	2.7
Average Weekly Hours in Manufacturing	39.9	40.8	39.8	——	——
PRODUCTION (000's)					
Petroleum Production					
Production of Crude Petroleum (bbls.)[5]	2,840	2,615	2,535	8.6	12.0
Gasoline Delivered to Dealers (gals.)[6]	150,025	100,791	124,681	48.9	20.3
PUBLIC UTILITIES					
Sales of Electricity (000's KWH)[7]	2,365,362	2,191,768	2,075,799	7.9	13.9
RETAIL SALES (000's)[8]	1,549,881	1,595,610	1,570,557	—2.9	—1.3

Indicator	April 1984	March 1984	April 1983	Per Cent One Month Ago	Change One Year Ago
AGRICULTURE (000's)[9]					
Total Cash Receipts from Farm Marketings	47,746	134,606	92,892	—64.5	—48.6
Cash Receipts from Marketing Livestock	68,315	84,416	79,697	—19.1	—14.3
Cash Receipts from Marketing Crops	20,569	50,190	13,195	—59.0	55.0

[1]Preliminary

[2]Revised

[3]Percent change calculated with revised figures, not comparable with previously published data.

[4]Mississippi Employment Security Commission

[5]State Oil and Gas Board for April

[6]Mississippi Motor Vehicle Comptroller

[7]Mississippi Power Company, Mississippi Power and Light Company and Tennessee Valley Authority.

[8]Mississippi Tax Commission

[9]U.S. Department of Agriculture

INDEXES OF SELECTED MISSISSIPPI ECONOMIC INDICATORS
[Seasonally Adjusted]
1969 = 100

Indicator	July 1984	June 1984	July 1983
Retail Sales	168.2	174.2	176.8
Electric Sales	221.6	227.8	192.9
Gasoline Gallonage	173.8	130.5	305.0

BUSINESS ACTIVITY BY CITY

	City Sales Tax Collections			Building Permits		
	Current Month July	PerCent Month Ago	Change Year Ago	Current Month July	Month Ago	Year Ago
Aberdeen	64,573	6.1	39.6	67,373	100,494	32,400
Baldwyn	26,628	12.9	7.0	— —	— —	— —
Batesville	61,759	1.3	33.7	— —	— —	— —
Bay Springs	26,948	8.0	24.8	— —	— —	— —
Bay St. Louis	60,631	3.9	43.6	— —	— —	— —
Belmont	11,023	—26.5	—4.2	— —	— —	— —
Belzoni	40,130	1.6	32.0	— —	— —	— —
Biloxi	415,083	—31.8	29.5	744,652	924,063	4,514,617
Brandon	57,073	—18.7	26.1	596,000	— —	— —
Brookhaven	154,161	1.0	23.8	108,250	140,400	106,500
Brooksville	3,474	10.8	22.4	— —	— —	— —
Canton	82,028	—4.4	19.2	— —	— —	— —
Carthage	58,762	0.1	36.2	77,000	140,950	75,804
Charleston	24,436	11.0	34.0	— —	— —	— —
Clarksdale	162,542	—0.2	30.7	— —	— —	— —
Cleveland	126,460	—4.9	21.7	— —	— —	— —
Collins	41,635	10.1	31.0	55,000	15,000	— —
Columbia	116,310	10.1	21.6	— —	— —	— —
Columbus	310,359	2.6	30.8	274,148	1,033,604	1,114,318
Corinth	149,355	0.6	34.1	106,500	— —	— —
Crystal Springs	29,460	0.5	19.2	255,000	191,978	1,850
Drew	12,655	—4.5	24.8	— —	— —	— —
Edwards	5,205	11.0	42.0	44,100	8,000	— —
Ellisville	18,550	—3.4	23.7	— —	— —	— —
Eupora	24,646	—0.4	48.3	— —	— —	— —
Fayette	12,882	2.1	31.5	— —	— —	— —
Forest	68,264	2.5	23.1	— —	— —	— —
Greenville	327,944	—1.5	36.0	524,801	444,000	154,838
Greenwood	199,824	0.6	34.0	152,900	106,900	287,500
Grenada	135,783	9.4	51.4	— —	— —	— —
Gulfport	324,031	6.8	5.2	1,088,292	10,437,434	2,674,636
Hattiesburg	517,223	5.6	26.0	1,953,590	2,455,483	— —
Hernando	35,661	6.9	42.0	531,492	— —	— —
Hollandale	17,278	13.8	25.3	— —	— —	— —
Holly Springs	58,754	—1.9	34.3	274,000	— —	— —
Houston	46,731	—8.1	30.0	121,350	165,000	31,000
Indianola	82,443	—7.2	32.5	— —	— —	— —
Iuka	40,206	12.4	41.7	— —	— —	— —
Jackson	2,005,914	—1.5	34.2	3,121,814	— —	— —
Kosciusko	77,026	3.8	39.3	— —	— —	— —
Laurel	396,920	3.8	44.8	1,032,841	674,040	792,321
Leland	27,205	5.9	39.8	— —	— —	— —
Lexington	26,415	1.8	12.5	— —	— —	— —
Louisville	68,106	8.9	31.4	630,461	— —	— —
Lucedale	41,552	—5.3	35.0	— —	270,000	— —
Lumberton	14,019	8.3	66.8	— —	— —	— —
Macon	21,917	3.6	24.6	— —	— —	— —
Magee	64,397	—2.5	38.6	— —	— —	— —
Magnolia	11,711	—6.5	15.6	18,000	106,000	— —
Marks	22,452	11.4	48.7	— —	— —	— —
McComb	166,453	—3.9	16.2	357,950	159,855	— —
Meadville	6,901	4.7	5.7	— —	— —	— —
Mendenhall	28,335	18.2	22.6	31,500	38,955	14,040
Meridian	529,466	5.3	36.1	1,540,408	1,151,387	2,322,269
Monticello	26,895	7.6	34.2	35,000	—0—	93,000
Morton	26,711	7.5	36.0	— —	— —	— —
Moss Point	68,196	3.1	34.5	1,164,900	134,494	392,525
Natchez	287,832	4.0	25.1	104,430	387,970	607,143
New Albany	88,352	6.4	47.8	498,886	840,023	1,657,000
Newton	34,562	8.4	38.0	38,450	— —	205,080
Ocean Springs	103,199	6.4	32.8	— —	— —	— —
Okolona	19,485	13.1	16.3	30,000	— —	89,500
Oxford	117,965	7.1	29.3	1,149,200	174,550	163,550
Pascagoula	256,475	2.5	28.0	— —	— —	— —
Pass Christian	19,995	6.1	3.0	— —	— —	— —
Philadelphia	87,672	2.7	32.7	— —	— —	— —

BUSINESS ACTIVITY BY CITY

	City Sales Tax Collections			Building Permits		
	Current Month July	PerCent Month Ago	Change Year Ago	Current Month July	Month Ago	Year Ago
Picayune	116,599	6.5	—0.1	671,000	——	——
Pontotoc	59,496	6.1	34.5	——	——	——
Poplarville	18,588	—12.1	12.0	8,000	7,000	——
Port Gibson	17,991	3.0	14.3	——	——	——
Prentiss	28,882	—6.0	38.4	3,200	5,500	121,000
Quitman	35,851	11.1	47.3	——	——	——
Raymond	5,566	5.4	12.5	——	——	——
Richton	13,366	1.1	32.8	——	——	——
Rosedale	9,977	10.6	43.3	——	——	——
Ruleville	16,222	3.9	34.6	——	——	——
Sardis	23,473	2.8	30.4	70,500	4,000	13,000
Senatobia	69,315	4.1	43.0	1,339,500	39,600	62,950
Shaw	14,573	1.9	37.7	——	——	——
Starkville	130,315	—5.5	29.4	343,700	1,047,000	933,073
Summit	15,121	—0.2	44.8	——	——	——
Taylorsville	16,152	—21.0	34.7	——	——	——
Tchula	5,368	7.1	16.3	——	——	——
Tunica	22,049	4.0	18.7	5,400	31,000	18,000
Tupelo	422,425	—2.3	23.0	1,210,486	872,164	1,360,717
Union	18,370	—1.3	27.3	——	——	——
Utica	12,496	0.6	37.6	——	——	——
Vicksburg	264,343	0.5	36.0	267,251	410,637	341,471
Walnut Grove	1,657	9.6	38.0	——	——	——
Water Valley	33,852	7.8	39.0	——	——	——
Waynesboro	77,730	11.1	38.0	90,000	—0—	10,000
West Point	64,129	1.3	14.0	1,087,660	1,132,000	363,955
Wiggins	32,932	—6.4	28.7	——	——	——
Winona	42,472	—1.1	25.1	74,000	39,000	50,000
Yazoo City	90,396	0.6	41.5	——	——	——

STANDARD METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS

JACKSON [Hinds and Rankin Counties]	July 1984	June 1984	July 1983	Per Cent Month Ago	Change Year Ago
MANPOWER DATA					
Civilian Labor Force	163,800	163,500	161,900	1.8	1.2
Unemployed Persons	11,600	10,800	14,000	7.4	—17.1
Per Cent of Labor Force	7.1	6.6	8.6	——	——
Employed Persons	152,200	152,710	147,900	—0.3	2.9
Non-Ag Wage & Salaries	130,300	130,700	125,900	—0.3	3.5
Manufacturing	20,100	20,300	20,200	—1.0	—0.5
CITY SALES TAX COLLECTIONS	2,066,254	2,128,284	1,557,716	—2.0	34.0

BILOXI-GULFPORT [Hancock, Harrison and Stone Counties]	July 1984	June 1984	July 1983	Per Cent Month Ago	Change Year Ago
MANPOWER DATA					
Civilian Labor Force	71,790	71,370	73,550	0.6	—2.4
Unemployed Persons	7,520	7,400	9,990	1.6	—24.7
Per Cent of Labor Force	10.5	10.4	13.6	——	——
Employed Persons	64,270	63,970	63,560	0.5	1.1
Non-Ag Wage & Salaries	54,100	53,830	53,190	0.5	1.7
Manufacturing	9,680	9,680	9,870	0	—1.9
CITY SALES TAX COLLECTIONS	759,109	975,229	644,020	—22.2	17.9

Indicated Sales (Retail and Wholesale) By County (000's) 1982 and 1983

SOURCE: Mississippi Tax Commission Service Bulletin. Computations by the Division of Business Research, Mississippi State University.

County	1982	% of State	% of Change	1983	% of State	% of Change
Adams	444,894	2.13	10.28	396,845	1.95	10.35
Alcorn	277,519	1.33	−7.82	306,694	1.50	10.57
Amite	36,347	0.17	−0.19	34,921	0.17	−3.92
Attala	119,189	0.57	2.80	110,176	0.54	−7.56
Benton	13,941	0.07	−14.62	14,303	0.07	2.60
Bolivar	248,302	1.19	−2.92	240,860	1.18	−3.00
Calhoun	65,966	0.32	5.26	69,947	0.34	6.03
Carroll	30,589	0.15	−3.79	27,717	0.14	−9.39
Chickasaw	81,282	0.39	4.11	86,840	0.43	6.84
Choctaw	28,245	0.14	6.43	27,004	0.13	−4.39
Claiborne	310,012	1.49	5.68	257,053	1.26	−17.08
Clarke	64,275	0.31	8.43	60,921	0.30	−5.22
Clay	114,357	0.55	1.60	114,624	0.56	0.23
Coahoma	248,071	1.19	5.12	241,101	1.18	−2.81
Copiah	106,581	0.51	0.60	105,798	0.52	−0.73
Covington	127,127	0.61	−7.08	116,327	0.57	−8.50
DeSoto	228,143	1.09	−4.57	247,251	1.21	8.38
Forrest	734,900	3.53	3.14	741,996	3.63	0.97
Franklin	28,188	0.14	−8.59	26,342	0.13	−6.55
George	67,664	0.32	−0.83	63,214	0.31	−6.58
Greene	21,753	0.10	−5.78	21,303	0.10	−2.07
Grenada	176,319	0.85	2.38	180,495	0.88	2.37
Hancock	193,879	0.93	19.87	181,178	0.89	−6.55
Harrison	1,214,286	5.83	5.64	1,322,315	6.48	8.90
Hinds	3,169,839	15.21	1.96	3,135,110	15.36	−1.10
Holmes	86,754	0.42	−9.98	85,419	0.41	−1.54
Humphreys	86,798	0.42	11.50	72,166	0.35	−16.86
Issaquena	6,066	0.03	−79.22	10,633	0.05	75.29
Itawamba	104,314	0.50	19.32	112,020	0.55	7.39
Jackson	1,134,885	5.44	52.24	986,082	4.83	−13.11
Jasper	102,403	0.49	22.19	73,104	0.36	−28.61
Jefferson	23,197	0.11	−6.27	20,603	0.10	−11.18
Jeff Davis	68,607	0.33	5.73	54,857	0.27	25.07
Jones	756,164	3.63	8.32	615,101	3.01	−18.66
Kemper	23,480	0.11	−11.28	24,720	0.12	5.28
Lafayette	154,664	0.74	1.93	155,237	0.76	0.37
Lamar	97,295	0.47	8.99	103,991	0.51	6.88
Lauderdale	719,857	3.45	0.24	730,517	3.58	1.48
Lawrence	53,291	0.26	9.85	42,157	0.20	−20.89
Leake	80,690	0.39	19.24	76,584	0.37	−5.09
Lee	835,177	4.01	1.40	847,517	4.15	1.48
Leflore	323,490	1.55	−2.87	323,981	1.59	0.15
Lincoln	239,393	1.15	5.77	243,426	1.19	1.68
Lowndes	574,836	2.76	−38.98	485,774	2.38	−15.49
Madison	291,194	1.40	4.81	312,315	1.53	7.25
Marion	236,736	1.14	11.06	186,722	0.91	−21.13
Marshall	99,133	0.48	1.51	98,919	0.48	−0.22
Monroe	234,797	1.13	1.74	232,088	1.14	−1.15
Montgomery	59,195	0.28	−6.90	61,699	0.30	4.23
Neshoba	122,880	0.59	1.56	134,157	0.66	9.18
Newton	84,232	0.40	−0.72	91,712	0.45	8.88
Noxubee	52,908	0.25	−0.74	49,957	0.24	−5.58
Oktibbeha	178,667	0.86	−4.49	178,111	0.87	−0.31
Panola	159,123	0.76	−2.45	167,272	0.82	5.12
Pearl River	164,289	0.79	7.77	208,193	1.02	26.72
Perry	39,423	0.19	33.45	132,221	0.65	235.39
Pike	286,959	1.38	6.68	287,950	1.41	0.35
Pontotoc	73,922	0.35	7.24	76,914	0.38	4.05
Prentiss	112,292	0.54	0.30	109,505	0.54	2.48
Quitman	42,722	0.20	3.00	44,917	0.22	5.14
Rankin	567,577	2.72	1.50	603,092	2.95	6.26
Scott	132,669	0.64	−3.12	134,964	0.66	1.73
Sharkey	40,084	0.19	−12.33	37,952	0.19	−5.32
Simpson	126,471	0.61	3.88	123,433	0.60	−2.40
Smith	42,920	0.21	0.24	40,531	0.20	−5.57
Stone	51,922	0.25	3.59	49,819	0.24	−4.05
Sunflower	347,194	1.67	−0.15	367,217	1.80	5.77
Tallahatchie	66,745	0.32	0.12	61,211	0.30	−8.29
Tate	89,107	0.43	3.83	93,037	0.46	4.41
Tippah	132,851	0.64	−17.41	137,583	0.67	4.09
Tishomingo	132,173	0.63	−17.86	111,541	0.55	−15.61
Tunica	43,177	0.20	−6.65	40,804	0.20	−5.50
Union	106,805	0.51	1.35	110,138	0.54	3.12
Walthall	62,800	0.30	11.68	54,297	0.26	−13.54
Warren	355,603	1.71	−3.45	359,167	1.76	1.00
Washington	520,253	2.50	−2.24	528,853	2.59	1.65
Wayne	126,826	0.61	−36.56	107,549	0.53	−15.20
Webster	39,367	0.19	−8.67	39,468	0.19	0.26
Wilkinson	58,141	0.28	13.49	52,560	0.26	−9.60
Winston	94,182	0.45	−3.98	88,868	0.44	−5.64
Yalobusha	55,461	0.27	1.39	52,997	0.26	−4.44
Yazoo	272,740	1.31	6.72	214,556	1.05	−21.33
Other	1,498,172	7.19		1,432,537	7.02	−4.38
State Total	20,841,106		4.53	20,416,685		−2.04